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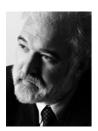
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PUBLISHED: 2020-01-27

ARTICLES

ARTICLES
Edible wild plants growing in adjacent spontaneous vegetation of energy plantations in southwest Slovakia
Lýdia Končeková, Daniela Halmová, Alexander Fehér 1-7
□ PDF □ HTML □ XML JATS
The effect of processed Tempeh gembus to high sensitivity c-reactive protein (hsCRP) and high-density lipoprotein (HDL) levels in women with obesity
Desti Ambar Wati, Fika Shafiana Nadia, Muflihah Isnawati, Mohammad Sulchan, Diana Nur Afifah 8-16
☐ PDF ☐ HTML ☐ XML JATS
Interaction of polyphenols extract from Polygonum multiflorum Thunb. roots with gelatin and toxicity of extract in mice Le Pham Tan Quoc 17-23
PDF B HTML B XML JATS
Slovak consumers´ perception of bakery products and their offer in retails Ľubica Kubicová, Kristína Predanocyová, Zdenka Kádeková, Ingrida Košičiarová 24-32
☐ PDF ☐ HTML ☐ XML JATS
Dietary fibre content in ethnic and unconventional vegetables and fruits growing in Bangladesh Ruheea Taskin Ruhee, Samia Sams, Amena Begum, Mohammad Khairul Alam, Parveen Begum, Maksuda Khatun, Mahbuba Kawser, Silvia Saberin, Monira Ahsan, Sheikh Nazrul Islam 33-41
☐ PDF ☐ HTML ☐ XML JATS

125-134

Takes Occasion National Distriction of Personal Occasion National National Occasion National National

Zuhra Omarova, Nataliia Platonova, Oksana Belous, Magomed Omarov 286-291

PDF HTML XML JATS

The effect of infrared drying to the microstructural structure and texture of whole Duku intact skin by means of scanning electron

microscopy (SEM) technique Laila Rahmawati, Daniel Saputra, Kaprawi Sahim, Gatot Priyanto 292-299 PDF ☐ HTML MXML JATS Effect of commercial yogurt starter cultures on fermentation process, texture and sensoric parameters of white yogurt Lenka Kúšová, Lucia Benešová, Jozef Čapla, Jozef Čurlej, Jozef Golian 300-306 PDF HTML AML JATS Biochemical composition of the hops and quality of the finished beer Anatolii Bober, Mykola Liashenko, Lidiia Protsenko, Natalia Slobodyanyuk, Liudmyla Matseiko, Nadiia Yashchuk, Sergiy Gunko, Mikhailo Mushtruk 307-317 ☑ PDF HTML **XML JATS** The influence of lifestyle on consumer behavior and decision making in research aimed at protein bars Alexandra Krivošíková, Ľudmila Nagyová, Dagmar Cagáňová 318-327 □ PDF HTML **XML JATS** Isolation and identification of Bengle (Zingiber cassumunar roxb) as a stimulant in phagocytic activity of macrophages Muhamad Fauzi Ramadhan, Nurkhasanah Mahfudh, Nanik Sulistyani 328-335 PDF HTML ML JATS An analysis of the use of marketing 4.0 principles for managing customers retionships in microbreweries in the capital city of Prague Vendula Kolářová, Eva Kolářová 336-342 PDF ☐ HTML MXML JATS Consumption of food in the EU by the degree of urbanization: data visualization and cluster analysis of the EU sample 343-350 PDF ☐ HTML ML JATS Shelf life of tempeh processed with sub-supercritical carbon dioxides Maria Erna Kustyawati, Filli Pratama, Daniel Saputra, Agus Wijaya 351-357 ☑ PDF HTML AML JATS Impact of humic acid as an organic additive on the milk parameters and occurrence of mastitis in dairy cows Milan Vasiľ, Zuzana Farkašová, Silvia Ondrašovičová, Martina Zigová, Jana Maľová, Jana Výrostková, František Zigo, Pecka-Kiełb 358-364 PDF HTML Polyphenols and antioxidant activity in pseudocereals and their products Soňa Škrovánková, Dagmar Válková, Jiří Mlček 365-370 □ PDF HTML **XML JATS** Influence of packaging attributes on perception of juice: Eye-tracking study Ján Nemergut, Stanislav Mokrý 371-378

□ PDF

HTML

MXML JATS

☐ HTML

458-464

Ladislava Rýdlová, Tereza Škorpilová, Gabriela Juhászová, Aleš Rajchl 554-561

Assessment of possibilities of strawberry jam reformulation

Oksana Sokil, Iveta Ubrežiová, Teresa Eugenio,

□ HTML

544-553

XML JATS

Tânia Margues

Vol. 14 (2020): Potravinarstvo Slovak Journal of Food Sciences | Potravinarstvo Slovak Journal of Food Sciences

10/27/23, 10:05 AM

Meat performance of Japanese quails after the application of bee bread powder

Hanna Kovalyshyna, Yuliia Dmytrenko, Oleksandr Makarchuk, Natalia Slobodyanyuk, Mikhailo Mushtruk 821-827	
☐ HTML ☐ XML JATS ☐ PDF	
Effects of meat and processed meat consumption on the lipid profile in the population with cardiovascular diseases Jana Kopčeková, Jana Mrázová, Martina Gažarová, Marta Habánová 828-835	
☐ HTML ☐ XML JATS ☐ PDF	
Dietary supplementation with magnesium citrate may improve pancreatic metabolic indices in an alloxan-induced diabetes rat m Olena Shatynska, Oleksandr Tokarskyy, Petro Lykhatskyi, Olha Yaremchuk, Iryna Bandas, Andrii Mashtalir 836-846	odel
☐ HTML ☐ XML JATS ☐ PDF	
The evaluation of extraction of some nut oils using screw pressing Vladimír Mašán, Lukáš Vaštík, Patrik Burg, Radek Sotolář, Miroslav Macák 847-853	
☐ HTML ☐ XMLJATS ☐ PDF	
Biologically active compounds contained in grape pomace Klára Vojáčková, Jiří Mlček, Soňa Škrovánková, Anna Adámková, Martin Adámek, Jana Orsavová, Martina Bučková, Vlastimil Fic Kouřimská, Martin Búran 854-861	, Lenk
Development of an integrated food quality management system Mykola Nikolaienko, Larysa Bal-Prylypko 862-873 HTML XML JATS PDF	
The influence of honey enrichment with bee pollen or bee bread on the content of selected mineral components in multifloral hoce Celina Habryka, Robert Socha, Lesław Juszczak 874-880	ney
☐ PDF ☐ HTML ☐ XML JATS	
Simultaneous determination of sweeteners and preservatives in beverages by HPLC-DAD-ELSD Pavel Diviš, Zuzana Jurečková, Milena Vespalcová, Jaromír Pořízka, Lenka Punčochářová 881-886	
☐ PDF ☐ HTML ☐ XML JATS	
Monitoring the stability of fortified cold-pressed sunflower oil under different storage conditions Dani Dordevic, Simona Jancikova, Alexandra Lankovova, Bohuslava Tremlova 887-892	
☐ PDF ☐ HTML ☐ XML JATS	
Research of selected physical indicators of table eggs in the small-scale breedings from the aspect of health safety Mária Angelovičová, Michal Angelovič, Lucia Zeleňáková 893-904	
☐ PDF ☐ HTML ☐ XML JATS	
Perception of sensory attributes and marketing tools of selected milk brands	
Alexandra Krivošíková, Ľudmila Nagyová, Ing. Andrej Géci 905-913	
PDF BHTML BXMLJATS	

Mária Angelovičová, Lucia Zeleňáková, Peter Zajác, Jozef Čapla 914-920 PDF ☐ HTML

Sensory evaluation and acceptance of food made of edible insects

Martin Adámek, Anna Adámková, Lenka Kouřimská, Jiří Mlček, Klára Vojáčková, Jana Orsavová, Martina Bučková, Martin Búran 921-928

PDF HTML AML JATS

HTML

The effect of storage on the quality parameters of baby food

Hyrie Koragi, Namik Durmishi, Diellëza Azemi, Sara Selimi 929-936

XML JATS

Mathematical modeling of the oil extrusion process with pre-grinding of raw materials in a twin-screw extruder

Mikhailo Mushtruk. Maxim Gudzenko, Igor Palamarchuk, Volodymyr Vasyliv, Natalia Slobodyanyuk, Anatolii Kuts, Oksana Nychyk, Oksana Salavor, Anatolii Bober

937-944

□ PDF

 □ PDF HTML **XML JATS**

Differences between microbiota, phytochemical, antioxidant profile and dna fingerprinting of cabernet sauvignon grape from Slovakia and Macedonia

Simona Kunová, Eva Ivanišová, Jana Žiarovská, Lucia Zamiešková, Soňa Felšöciová, Anka Trajkovska Petkoska, Daniela Nikolovska Miroslava Kačániová Nedelkoska, 945-953

☑ PDF HTML **XML JATS**

Flow cytometry as a rapid test for detection of tetracycline resistance directly in bacterial cells in Micrococcus luteus

Dagmara Bataeva, Yuliya Yushina, Anzhelika Makhova, Mariya Grudistova 954-959 PDF HTML XML JATS

The The effect of fortified Dadih (fermented buffalo milk) with vitamin D3 on caecum cholesterol concentration and high sensitivity creactive protein (hs-CRP) level in type 2 diabetes mellitus rat model

Ayu Meilina, Gemala Anjani, Kis Djamiatun 960-966 ☑ PDF HTML XML JATS

The occurrence of eleven elements in dairy cow's milk, feed, and soil from three different regions of Slovakia

Róbert Toman, Martina Pšenková, Vladimír Tančin 967-977

 □ PDF HTML XML JATS

Procedures for the identification and detection of adulteration of fish and meat products

Jozef Čapla, Peter Zajác, Jozef Čurlej, Ľubomír Belej, Miroslav Kročko, Marek Bobko, Ľucia Benešová, Silvia Jakabová, Tomáš Vlčko 978-994

 □ PDF HTML XML JATS

Investigating chemical changes during Snake fruit and Black tea Kombucha fermentation and the associated immunomodulatory activity in Salmonella typhi-infected mice

Vania Valencia, Muhaimin Rifa'i, Ignatius Srianta, Ihab Tewfik 995-1000

PDF HTML AML JATS

Diversity of winter common wheat varieties for resistance to leaf rust created in the V. M. Remeslo myronivka institute of wheat

The qualitative parameters of potato tubers in dependence on variety and duration of storage Andriy Davydenko, Hryhorii Podpriatov, Sergiy Gunko, Volodymyr Voitsekhivskyi, Oksana Zavadska, Anatoliy Bober 1097-1104 PDF ☐ HTML **XML JATS** Monitoring of microscopic fungi community in selected bee products Vladimíra Kňazovická, Veronika Mančíková, Dana Tančinová, Zuzana Barboráková 1105-1114 ☑ PDF HTML ML JATS Pollen diversity in honeys of the Czech Republic in the 2019 season Simona Ljasovská, Dalibor Titěra, Vojtěch Kružík, Zdeňka Javůrková, Bohuslava Tremlová 1115-1123 PDF HTML XML JATS Vitamin C and nitrates contents in fruit and vegetables from farmers' markets and supermarkets Monika Sabolová, Lenka Kouřimská 1124-1130 PDF HTML AML JATS Influence of different storage conditions on the occurrence of Enterococci in smear ripened cheeses Olga Cwiková, Gabriela Franke 1131-1136 PDF HTML AML JATS Determination of selected terpenic substances in grapes and wine of the cultivar Pálava Michal Kumsta, Radek Sotolar, Lenka Sochorova, Tunde Jurikova, Jiri Mlcek, 1137-1142 PDF □ HTML ML JATS Milk consumption in childhood and adulthood and its effect on body composition Kristína Jančichová, Martina Gažarová, Marta Habánová, Jana Kopčeková, Jana Mrázová, Petra Lenártová 1143-1148 □ PDF □ HTML ML JATS Adhesion of marzipan pastes based on dry demineralized whey Igor Stadnyk, Volodymyr Piddubnyi, Mykhail Kravchenko, Larysa Rybchuk, Olena Kolomiiets, 1149-1160 □ HTML PDF ML JATS Aroma marketing as a tool to increase turnover in a chosen business entity Jakub Berčík, Roderik Virágh, Zdenka Kádeková, Tatiana Duchoňová 1161-1175 PDF HTML ML JATS Chemical properties and acceptance in the biscuit formula of Belitung taro (Xanthosoma sagittifolium) with addition of ant nest tubers (Hydnophytum formicarum) plant Anjar Briliannita, La Supu 1176-1182 ☑ PDF HTML **XML JATS** The influence of chosen organic fertilizers on qualitative parameters of three Daucus carota L. varieties

Lucia Hlavačková, Adriána Maťová, Ivana Mezeyová, Miroslav Šlosár, Alžbeta Hegedűsová,

XML JATS

Marcel Golian,

HTML

1183-1190 PDF Samuel Adamec

A case study comparing distillation technologies for plum palinka production

Péter Korzenszky, Gábor Barátossy, László Székely, Gábor Géczi 1191-1199

 PDF HTML

The use of consumer neuroscience in aroma marketing of a service company

Anna Mravcová, Jana Gálová, Martin Mikláš 1200-1210

XML JATS

HTML

Preference mapping of Slovak cheese

Patrícia Martišová, Jana Štefániková, Matej Hynšt, Vladimír Vietoris, Patrícia Macková

1211-1217

☑ PDF

PDF HTML

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Potravinarstvo Slovak Journal of Food Sciences vol. 14, 2020, p. 995-1000 https://doi.org/10.5219/1416

Received: 18 June 2020. Accepted: 26 September 2020. Available online: 28 October 2020 at www.potravinarstvo.com © 2020 Potravinarstvo Slovak Journal of Food Sciences, License: CC BY 3.0

ISSN 1337-0960 (online)

INVESTIGATING CHEMICAL CHANGES DURING SNAKE FRUIT AND BLACK TEA KOMBUCHA FERMENTATION AND THE ASSOCIATED IMMUNOMODULATORY ACTIVITY IN SALMONELLA TYPHI-INFECTED MICE

Elok Zubaidah, Vania Valencia, Muhaimin Rifa'i, Ignatius Srianta, Ihab Tewfik

ABSTRACT

This study uncovered the chemical changes during kombucha's fermentation process and revealed the associated immunomodulatory activity in Salmonella typhi-infected mice. The snake fruit juice and black tea extract were processed into kombucha (a beverage known for its health benefits) by fermentation with SCOBY culture at room temperature for 14 days. Snake fruit kombucha showed high changes in fermentation parameters (total acidity, pH, and total sugar), as well as bioactive compounds and antioxidant activity. Salmonella typhi demonstrated a reduction in the population of CD8+TNFα+ and CD4+IFNγ+ of infected experimental animals. Both snake fruit kombucha and black tea kombucha have the potential to be utilized as an immunomodulator to circumvent unstable conditions of the immune system caused by Salmonella typhi. Black tea kombucha and snake fruit kombucha cancan raise the production of CD8+TNFα+ and CD4+IFNγ+ in mice infected with Salmonella typhi. In the group of normal mice, black tea and snake fruit kombucha were able to lower down the production of CD8+TNF α +, which is a potent mechanism to modulate the immune system. Further research is required to highlight the mechanism and role of black tea kombucha and snake fruit kombucha in the immune response that modulates and treats infection by Salmonella typhi.

Keywords: kombucha; snake fruit; black tea; immunomodulator; *Salmonella typhi*

INTRODUCTION

Snake fruit (Salacca zalacca (Gaerth.) Voss) is a popular tropical fruit in South East Asian countries. In addition to its appetizing taste, snake fruit provides many health benefits due to its sugar content, dietary fiber, selected vitamins and minerals, and antioxidant compounds (Aralas, Mohamed and Abu Bakar, 2009; Suica-Bunghez et al., 2016). In our previous studies, we demonstrated that snake fruits have the potential to be processed into Kombucha (Zubaidah et al., 2018a).

Kombucha is a fermented tea beverage, black tea is commonly used which is fermented by a symbiotic culture of bacteria and yeast (SCOBY) (Jayabalan et al., 2014). Kombucha has shown several beneficial effects, such as inhibit pathogenic bacteria growth (Sreeramulu, Zhu and Knol, 2000), acts as an antioxidant, protects hepar, in addition to its anti-cancer property (Dufresne and Farnworth, 2000). Furthermore, it reduces inflammation severity, prevents arthritis, and enhances the immune system as an 'immunomodulator' (Jayabalan et al., 2014). An immunomodulator is a compound that can modulate the immune system, which is needed to overcome the unstable condition of health complications caused by antigen. Clinically, immunomodulation mechanisms are categorized immunoadjuvant, immunostimulant,

immunosuppressant. On the other hand, instability in the immune system caused by bacterial invasion increases the occurrence of serious disease, e.g. typhoid (Abbas, **Lichtman and Pilai, 2007**). Salmonella typhi is a pathogenic bacteria that causes typhoid fever – a serious health issue globally (Crump, 2019; Thung et al., 2017). It spreads through non-hygienic consumption of water and food. The bacteria can invade gut mucosal through microfold cells and infects the area without resulting in any clinical symptoms. Lack of inflammation response caused a late treatment and worsened the condition of the patient (Khan et al., 2012).

Studies reported that snake fruit kombucha can lower fasting blood glucose, increases superoxide dismutase, reduces malondialdehyde level, and promotes pancreatic beta-cell- regeneration in the hyperglycemic rat. Furthermore, snake fruit kombucha was proven to have a similarly significant effect compared to metformin in treating diabetic rats with a dosage of 5 mL.kg⁻¹ bodyweights per day given orally for 28 days. These positive effects of snake fruit kombucha known to be related with its chemical composition such as phenol, tannin, 1-methyl-2, 2-furancarboxaldehyde, glucopyranose, and caffeine, which are produced during the fermentation process (Zubaidah et al., 2018b; Zubaidah et al., 2018c).

These beneficial effects of snake fruit kombucha, which have been reported, lacked scientific evidence to ascertain its potential immunomodulatory effect. Thus, this study aimed to investigate the chemical changes during fermentation of kombucha and its immunomodulatory activity in *Salmonella typhi*-infected mice, which will be ascertained through the population of CD4+TNF α +, CD4+IFN γ +, CD8+TNF α +, and CD8+IFN γ +.

Scientific hypothesis

The fermentation affects the chemical characteristics of the kombucha. The kombucha administration raises the production of CD8+TNF α + and CD4+IFN γ + in mice infected with *Salmonella typhi*.

MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY

Material

Snake fruit (*Suwaru salak* cultivar) was obtained from a local farmer in Malang, East Java, Indonesia. Black tea was purchased from the local market. SCOBY culture was bought from Wiki Kombucha, Bali, Indonesia. *Salmonella typhi* was obtained from a national culture collection.

Snake fruit kombucha and black tea kombucha preparation

Peeled snake fruit was separated from its seed, cut, and washed with distilled water. Snake fruit was juiced in a food processor with distilled water at a ratio of 1:1 (w:v), then filtered. The juice was added with 10% sucrose (w/v) and brought to boil. While black tea extract was prepared by eight grams of black tea immersed in 1 L of boiling water, added with 10% sucrose (w/v), and let sit for 15 minutes. The prepared snake fruit juice or black tea extract was poured aseptically into a sterilized glass container, cooled until it reached room temperature, and then inoculated with 10% SCOBY culture (v/v). The container was covered with a sterile cloth and let aside to undergo fermentation at room temperature for 14 days. The cellulose layer was aseptically separated and the solution was subjected to chemical and immunomodulatory activity evaluation.

Chemical Analysis

Total acidity, total sugar, total dissolved solids [TDS] was analyzed according to AOAC (1995). pH was measured by using a pH meter. Total phenolic content was determined according to Yang, Paulino and Janke-Stedronsky (2007). Total flavonoid content was evaluated according to Atanassova, Georgieva and Ivancheva (2011). Antioxidant activity (DPPH scavenging activity) was

analyzed according to **Pinsirodom, Rungcharoen and Liumminful (2010)**. All analyses were carried out on a day 0 and day 14 of the fermentation process to ascertain any changes in both black tea kombucha and snake fruit kombucha.

Immunomodulatory activity evaluation

Thirty female Balb-C mice aged 12 weeks were adapted for 7 days given food and water ad libitum, then randomly categorized into 6 groups: Normal (N, healthy group), N-BTK (normal + black tea kombucha), N-SFK (normal + snake fruit kombucha), Infected with Salmonella typhi (I), I-BTK (infected + black tea kombucha), and I-SFK (infected + snake fruit kombucha), with each group, consists of 5 mice. The experimental protocols and procedures of care and use of animals used in the present study were approved by the Ethics Committee (ethical clearance No. 1059-KEP-UB). The National Institutes of Health guide for the care and use of laboratory animals (NIH Publications No. 8023, revised 1978) was followed in this experiment. Kombucha was given orally as much as 0.007 mL.g-1 body weight per day for 21 days. On day 22, Salmonella typhi infection was carried out intraperitoneally with a dosage of 0.1 mL per mice with a concentration of 10⁸ cells per mL. On day 29, lymph organ was taken for flow cytometry analysis to assess the population of CD4+TNF α +, CD4+IFN γ +, CD8+TNF α +, and CD8+IFN γ +.

Statistical analysis

The chemical characteristics data were analyzed with ANOVA at a significance level of 0.05% with SPSS. Flow cytometry data were analyzed with BD cell quest ProTM and statistically analyzed with ANOVA at a significance level of 0.05% with SPSS. A significant result was furtherly analyzed with Tukey.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Chemical changes during fermentation

The fermentation process is a metabolic process that triggers simultaneously changes to characteristics of the medium including its nutritional contents and antioxidant activity. Changes in both black tea kombucha and snake fruit kombucha are presented in Table 1. The increase in total acid at the end of fermentation is the result of the culture metabolism which converts sugar into organic acids, mainly acetic acid as the primary metabolite. Other acids were also produced during bacteria metabolisms such as acetic acid, gluconic acid, glucuronic acid, L-lactic acid, malic acid, tartaric acid, and citric acid.

Table 1 Changes in chemical characteristics of black tea kombucha and snake fruit kombucha during fermentation.

Parameter —	Black Tea Kombucha		Snake Fruit Kombucha	
	Day 0	Day 14	Day 0	Day 14
Total Acid (%)	$0.21 \pm 0.02^*$	$0.42 \pm 0.08^*$	$0.83 \pm 0.07^*$	1.11 ±0.01*
pН	$5.06 \pm 0.05^*$	$4.90 \pm 0.02^*$	$4.01 \pm 0.01^*$	$3.07 \pm 0.01^*$
Total Sugar (%)	$10.99 \pm 0.01^*$	$8.27 \pm 0.04^*$	$13.00 \pm 0.11^*$	$8.09 \pm 0.03^*$
TDS (°Brix)	$13.79 \pm 0.01^*$	$11.79 \pm 0.01^*$	$14.45 \pm 0.01^*$	$12.23 \pm 0.01^*$

Note: Data is the average of 3 replications $\pm SD$. A notation of * shows significant different at each parameter in the same day at significant level of p > 0.05.

Potravinarstvo Slovak Journal of Food Sciences

High total acid increment in Snake fruit kombucha was predicted and caused by native acid in salak such as ascorbic acid (Jayabalan, Marimuthu and Swaminathan, 2007; Jayabalan et al., 2014; Malbasa et al., 2011; Supapvanich, Megia and Ding, 2011).

Higher accumulation of organic acids during fermentation is related to lower pH value owing to acid ability to release H+ and cause a drop in pH level. By the end of the fermentation process, total sugar and total dissolved solid levels in the medium were lower compared to their levels at the beginning of fermentation as sugar is considered the primary carbon source for microorganisms that facilitates metabolism during fermentation. The reduction of TDS might be also caused by sedimentation of protein, pectin, pigment, and minerals.

The fermentation process not only changed the chemical characteristics of a medium, but also its bioactive components such as phenolic content, flavonoid content, and antioxidant activity (Jayabalan, Marimuthu and Swaminathan, 2007; Bhattacharya, Gachhui and Sil, 2013). Changes in bioactive characteristics of black tea kombucha and snake fruit kombucha are presented in Table

2. Kombucha fermentation has been known to produce several enzymes such as invertase, cellulase, and amylase that catalyzes the breakdown of the chain between phenolic and medium complex that contributed to the increase of phenolic content after fermentation. On the other hand, epicatechin in tea and salak is known to undergo isomerization and depletion form microbes cell during fermentation resulting in in an increase of total flavonoid by the end of fermentation (Essawet et al., 2015; Jayabalan, Marimuthu and Swaminathan, 2007; Supapvanich, Megia and Ding, 2011; Apriyadi, 2017). The antioxidant activity also increased during fermentation as the phenolic and flavonoid contents increased.

Animal Observation

The effect of treatment on mice body weight was monitored and evaluated on day 0, 7, 14, 21, and 28 the data were presented in Table 3.

Weight gain was observed in the healthy group, black tea kombucha, and Snake fruit kombucha (Normal, N-BTK, N-SFK). On the contrary, *Salmonella typhi* infection has led to

Table 2 Changes in bioactive characteristics of black tea kombucha and snake fruit kombucha during fermentation.

Parameter	Black Tea Kombucha		Snake Fruit Kombucha	
Parameter	Day 0	Day 14	Day 0	Day 14
Phenolic content (mg.L ⁻¹ GAE)	181.18 ± 0.98	$407.14 \pm 1.43^*$	280.48 ± 0.55	534.94 ±0.24*
Flavonoid content (mg.L ⁻¹ QE)	3388.03 ±58.93*	3916.34 ±31.70*	3762.81 ±12.22*	$4618.82 \pm 85.84^*$
DPPH scavenging activity (%)	$76.62 \pm 0.13^*$	$80.92 \pm 0.11^*$	$77.22 \pm 0.42^*$	83.90 ±0.19*

Note: Data is the average of 3 replications $\pm SD$. A notation of * shows significant different at each parameter in the same day at significant level of p > 0.05.

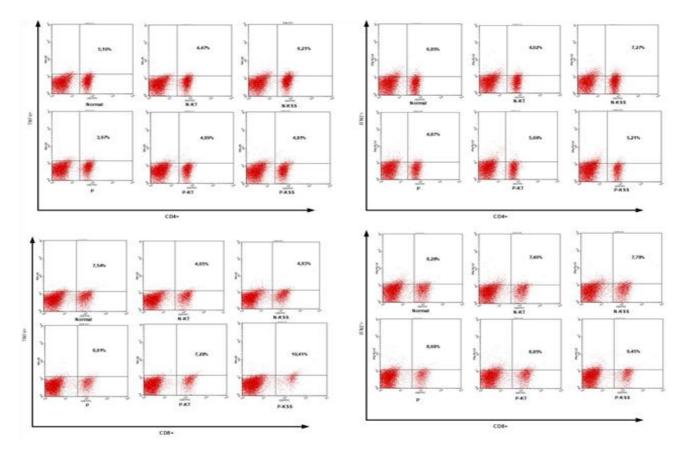


Figure 1 Flow cytometry analysis of CD4+TNF α +, CD8+TNF α +, CD4+IFN γ +, and CD8+IFN γ +.

Table 3 Changes in mice body weight during treatment (n = 5).

	Day 0	Day 7	Day 14	Day 21	Day 28
Normal	32.00 ±2.92	32.00 ± 2.92	33.00 ± 2.55	33.00 ± 2.92	33.20 ±2.77
N-BTK	32.40 ± 0.89	32.40 ± 0.89	32.40 ± 1.14	32.80 ± 1.48	32.80 ± 1.92
N-SFK	31.40 ± 2.61	31.60 ± 2.51	32.00 ± 4.42	32.20 ± 4.32	34.00 ± 3.39
Infected	35.00 ±3.00	34.80 ± 3.35	34.40 ±3.29	33.60 ± 6.02	31.00 ±2.92
I-BTK	28.60 ± 2.88	28.60 ± 2.88	28.20 ± 4.49	28.60 ± 3.97	25.20 ± 3.42
I-SFK	26.40 ± 2.07	26.40 ± 2.07	28.00 ± 3.81	28.60 ± 2.79	25.20 ± 2.49

weight loss among an infected group, black tea kombucha, and snake fruit kombucha (Infected, I-BTK, I-SFK). Weight gain in the healthy group was related to the efficiency of gut activity in absorbing nutrients.

Moreover, high phenol, flavonoid, and antioxidant activity enhanced the body's metabolism to positive energy balance (**Fuller, 1989**), thus healthy mice treated with snake fruit kombucha noted the highest weight gain (34.00 g).

Weight loss was a clear indication of Salmonella typhi infection. Salmonella typhi invade the gut mucosal surface and impaired the gastrointestinal tract absorption activity causing diarrhea, nausea, and vomit. The bacteria have also produced enterotoxin which stimulates gut epithelium to metabolize adenyl cyclase enzyme and c-adenosine monophosphate, which facilitated the secretion of chloride, natrium, and water from the gut lumen into the cell. In response to such conditions, hyperperistaltic occurred reduce excess water in the intestine thus diarrhea case has been established (Ukhrowi, 2011; Nurhalimah, Wijayanti and Widyaningsih, 2015). Phenolic and flavonoid are known to have a bactericidal activity which is important to minimize the severity of diarrhea through inhibiting the growth of pathogenic bacteria (Damayanti and Suparjana, 2007; Clinton, 2009; Loresta, Murwani and Trisunuwati, 2012). Acetic acid as the result of kombucha fermentation also correlates with inhibition of Salmonella typhi growth thus increases the efficiency of nutrient absorption, leading to weight gain (Sreeramulu, Zhu and Knol, 2000).

Immunomodulatory effect of Black Tea Kombucha and Snake Fruit Kombucha

Figure 1 demonstrated the relative percentage of CD4+TNF α +, CD8+TNF α +, CD4+IFN γ +, and CD8+IFN γ +. Statistical tests noted that both *Salmonella typhi* infection and kombucha treatment did not reveal a significant effect on the relative percentage of CD4+TNF α + and CD8+IFN γ +.

TNFα is an important cytokine produced in response to acute inflammation response stimulated lipopolysaccharide. TNFα is needed to reduce pathogenic bacteria infection by inhibiting cell replication and destroying the infected cell. In the case of Salmonella typhi infection, TNFα+ mainly produced by CD8+ (**Oppenheim** and Ruscetti, 2003; Bhuiyan et al., 2014). Buttler and Girard (1993) reported that TNF, IL-1, and IL-6 were increased as the response to Salmonella typhi infection. But, in this study we noticed that TNFα producing CD8+ has decreased. It is predicted that 3 - 7 days post-infection, macrophage effectively kill Salmonella typhi and eliminate dead cell (Keuter, 1998), thus the expression of CD8+TNFα+ were lower (for instance, in the infected

group), thus it can be inferred that both kombuchas have immunostimulant activity toward CD8+TNF α +.

Also, we revealed an immunosuppressant activity by both black tea kombucha and snake fruit kombucha. On the other hand, the non-infected group of mice treated with kombucha showed a lower CD8+TNF α + relative percentage than the normal group. This may be due to bioactive components like flavonoid that causes lower expression of NF-kB transcription, followed by lower proinflammation cytokine production such as IL-17, IFN γ , and TNF α (Saini, Sivanesan and Keum, 2016).

IFN γ is mainly produced by T- lymphocyte cells (CD4+ and CD8+) and natural killer cells which are activated as a response to antigen. High production of IFN γ increased the efficiency of macrophage to scavenge and kill microbes, initiate Th1 development, increase natural killer cells activity to lyse infected cell, increase MHC I expression which is needed by CD8+ to identify antigen, and increase MHC II expression to enhance the antibacterial activity (Oppenheim and Ruscetti, 2003; Samuel, 2001).

Several immunological studies noted an increased level of IFN γ especially by CD4+ cells as a response to *Salmonella typhi* infection (**Sheikh et al., 2011**). In this study, the population of IFN γ was decreasing compared to the normal group. Both black tea kombucha and snake fruit kombucha reported raising the population of CD4+IFN γ + in which can be an alternative way to overcome the infection of *Salmonella typhi* since increasing IFN γ + correlates to increasing activity of macrophage (**Abbas, Lichtman and Pilai, 2007**).

Flavonoids also are known to have the ability to induce secretion of cytokines related to CD4+ cells and modulate its regulation by IL-2 production and increase CD8+ production (Lyu and Park, 2005). Moreover, IL-2 is known to trigger CD8+ activation to produce perforin and grazin to support CD8+ function in destroying infected cells and Salmonella typhi antigen. Flavonoids are recognized to have immunostimulant activity by affecting macrophage and T cell and eliminate an infection. Flavonoids were able to activate the natural killer cell to trigger the production of IFNy and increase the phagocytosis activity of macrophage. Also, phenols were proclaimed to initiate the production of IL-12 which activate natural killer cells to produce IFNv and furtherly activate macrophage to kill antigen through the mechanism of oxygen-dependent- and oxygenindependent- (Abbas, Lichtman and Pilai, 2007; Amit et al., 2017; Sulistiani and Rahayuningsih, 2015; Ramadhan, Mahfudh and Sulistyani, 2020).

CONCLUSION

Snake fruit kombucha triggers higher changes in chemical parameters during the fermentation process when compared to black tea kombucha. Moreover, snake fruit kombucha has higher bioactive components at the end of fermentation compared to black tea kombucha. Both products have the potential to be utilized as an immunomodulator to circumvent the unstable conditions of the immune system caused by *Salmonella typhi*.

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Acknowledgments:

This research was financially supported by Brawijaya University through Professor Research Grant with contract number of 2571/UN10.F10/PN/2019.

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